NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

EUROPE.

SERVIA.

THE INVESTIGATION - PRINCE KARAGEORGE-VITCH.

BELGRADE, July 14.—The investigations by the authorities into the recent assassination of Prince Michael still continue. The Prince Karageorgevitch, who has been suspected all along of complicity in the murder, has at last been cited to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

SPAIN.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, July 14.—Dispatches from Madrid state that at a review of the troops in and around that city yesterday, the commanding General made a speech to the soldiers, warning them against making any demonstrations of sympathy with the late movement against the Queen's Government. The country is reported to be tranquil.

MARTIAL LAW IN CATELONIA. MIDNIGHT.—It is reported that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Province of

BADEN.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. BANCROFT. CARLSBURE, July 14.—The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has arrived in this city, and has opened negotiations with the Grand Ducal Government for the ratification of the Naturalization Treaty.

RETIREMENT OF THE REBELS. LONDON, July 14 .- The latest advices from China say that the Rebels have finally retired from the vicinity of Tien-Tsin, having abandoned all hopes of

CENTRAL ASIA. ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA. BOMBAY, June 16, via LONDON, July 14.-Feroze

Shah has declared himself the ally of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SON OF KING THEODORUS. London, July 14 .- The son of the late King Theodorus of Abyssinia has arrived in England, and has gone to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

ROYAL ASSENT TO THE REFORM BILLS. In the House of Lords last night, it was announced that the Royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, and to the Boundary bill. TRIAL OF FENIANS.

Messrs. Cooke and Blake, who were arrested some time since on suspicion of participation in recent Fenian outrages, were brought up at Bow-st. to-day for preliminary examination. Policemen and others testified that while engaged in searching the lodgings of the prisoners a large quantity of arms and powder was found. Other evidence was elicited which tended to fasten the guilt upon the prisoners, and they were therefore remanded for trial.

A QUARREL IN THE LORDS-THE VOTE ON THE IRISH BILL-MR. GLADSTONE'S NEXT SEAT-HOW THEY THANKED SIR ROBERT NAPIER-THE DINNER TO CYRUS FIELD-MR. LONG-

LONDON, July 4, 1868. The Lords indulged themselves on Thursday and Friday evenings in a quarrel which brought to light one more trick of Mr. Disraeli to gain time. There had been a struggle in the House over the Boundary will, a bill for reforming the boundaries of boroughs all ever the Kingdom. The report of the Commission appointed last session proved unsatisfactory to the the committee, upsetting the report of the Commission had been carried over the heads of the Government on a vote, which the the heads of the Government on a vote, which the

might be considered as virtually settled.

But it happened that some of the reversed de-cisions of the original Commission were very favor-able to the Tories. They resolved, therefore, to make able to the Tories. They resolved, therefore, to make one more effort to retain them, sure of prolonging their hold of office by a new debate and new post-ponement of business, even if they failed in their avowed purpose. They seem to have counted on the piedge of Mr. Disraeli being forgotten by the Liberals in the upper House. The amendment was moved by Earl Beauchamp, a Tory, but not in the Ministry. Lord Malmesbury, the mouthpiece of the Ministry supported it. Earl Granville at once brought forward Mr. Disraeli's pledge. Lord Malmesbury said Mr. Disraeli could not bind the Lords. "No." retorted Earl Russell, "but he can bind his colleagues in the Lords, and if they mean to repudiate his agreements made in the other House, that is altogether a new way of carrying on the administration of the country; such a course is incomministration of the country; such a course is incomministration. that is altogether a new way of carrying on the ad ministration of the country; such a course is incon-sistent with good faith, and it will be impossible to feel confidence in any of the promises of the Gov-ernment." But the Tories have got used to charges of bad faith, and don't seem to mino-them. They persisted, and as they have a supple majority in the Lords for any bit of dirty work they choose to attempt the minority of libraries. Russell said squarely: "We have been taken by sur-prise, and circumvented in this matter." He refused to be a party to such a stratagem, and he put on his hat and left the House, followed by all the Liberals except the Duke of Argyle, who stayed to make a final effort with the Ministers—of course, without

Now, this measure of leaving the House, though it Now, this measure of leaving the House, though it did not destroy a quorum, is so unusual and was sure to make such an impression on the public, that the noble breakers of faith thought it best to pause until they could get fresher orders from their chief. They had learned their lesson before they came out of school, to be sure, but then here was a lesson not down in the catechism. Consultation and reflection convinced Mr. Disraeli that the thing would not do. to Lord Malmesbury on the following night with-drew the support of the Government from Earl Beaudrew the support of the Government from Earl Beauchamp's amendments. With many protestations of injured innocence, and expressions of indignation, he resented the imputations of the opposition, read a letter from Mr. Disraeli declaring, with his usual nonchalance, that his words in the House of Commons had been "painfully distorted," and explained that reasons wholly independent of the extraordinary course taken by the Opposition had determined the Government to ask Earl Beauchamp to withdraw his amendments. He called on Earl Russell to apologize for his injuries to the pure character of the Ministry, and his disrespect to the House. Lord Russell declined to do either, saying he thought what he said and did were abundantly justified by the success that had followed his effort. Lord Salisbury, who had nothing to do with either side of the dispute, intervened "as a peacemaker, for," said he, "it seems to me that we have got into rather warm latitudes [laughter] when such words as 'contemptible,' 'trumpery,' and 'falsehood' are used. Now, I was told that when I came into this House I should find the atmosphere one of temperate, calm, dignified serenity [laughter]; but really I find it this evening a good deal warmer work than in the House of Componer. (Renewed laughter.) Finally, Lord Derby a good deal warmer work than in the House of Com-mons." [Renewed laughter.] Finally, Lord Derby in his new character of Mentor to the House, set him-self to scold the offending Liberals, saying "I have now had the honor of being a member of your lord-ship's House for 24 years, but never during that ship's House for 24 years, but never during that period have I witnessed anything with so much shame and regret for the character of the House as the scene last evening. [Hear, hear.] I have been present at many warm and keenly-debated political discussions, but before this I never heard one in which there was introduced so much personal virulence and so many misrepresentations, and persevering misrepresentations." [Cheers 1]

to understand that their constitutional function of resisting reform must be exercised somewhat cau-

The movement to return Mr. Gladstone for Green-

resisting reform must be exercised somewhat cautionsly.

The movement to return Mr. Gladstone for Greenwich is a real one. This is one of the largest and strongest Liberal boronghs, and Mr. Gladstone can be elected without difficulty if he will stand. It is not intended that he shall abandon the contest for his present seat from South Lancashire, but there is nothing to prevent a man from being chosen by two constituencies at the same time. There will be a trememendous effort to onst him from Lancashire, Lord Derby having great estates and influence in that county, and having long since resolved to use his utmost power to prevent the return of the Liberal leader. Should this effort be successful. Mr. Gladstone may then accept his seat at the hands of Greenwich, without being put to the annoyance of a second contest after the first had resulted in a defeat.

The thanksgiving to Sir Robert Napier in Parliament was chiefly remarkable for a flowery speech from Mr. Disraeli, who pronounced the Abyssinian promenade "the greatest military expedition of modern times." He praised Sir Kobert, who is a modest man, with no nonsense about him, for having "led the elephants of Asia, bearing the artillery of Europe, over African passes which might have startled the trypper (of America?) and appalled the hunter of the Alps." After this we ought to hear no more sneers at Elijah Pogram or Gen. Banks. In rather strong contrast to the splendor of Mr. Disraeli's rhetoric was the shabbiness of Sir Robert's reception in England. The corporation anthorities of Dover presented him an address on his landing, at four in the morning, and that was about all. His presence in London evoked little enthusiasm, and when he went down to Windsor, by command of the Queen, not even a carriage was sent for him to the military station. The conqueror of Abyssinia was allowed to walk unattended up to the castle. They say he is to have a peerage and money enough to enable him to support it. Money also will be given to the troops, in the shape of extra p

seum, he may have the pleasure to see the spots of his father's household, including his mother's royal robes, now on exhibition at that popular resort.

Nothing could be more brilliant than the success of the dinner to Mr. Cyrus Field. With a single exception, all the famous people who had promised, or who had been promised to speak, were present and did speak. The exception was Mr. Dickens. With a Duke to preside, and with two Cabinet Ministers, two noble Lords and John Bright to speak, Mr. Field may surely think himself highly bonored. The crowd was very great, filling Willis's rooms, and many applications for tickets had to be refused for want of space. Of the actual dinner itself the less said the better. He who goes to a public dinner in London goes as a martyr to the stake, unless his stomach be that of an ostrich. At Willis's the dishes are perhaps a shade less intolerable than at most other places; at Freman's Tavern, for instance, where Dickens was dined before he went to America, and where the perfection of badness was at most other places; at Freman's layern, for instance, where Dickens was dined before he went to America, and where the perfection of badness was reached. There is a routine never departed from on such occasions. The toasts to the Queen, to the rest of the royal family, to the army and bavy, no loyal Englishman would dream of omitting. They seem to be brought on like cheese and fiquens to help him digest what he has eaten. I hope they may. In honor of Mr. Field's American citizenship, a teast to the President was added. There were plenty of Tories present to cheer that acquitted criminal, but their enthusiasm was a a little quenched by the short speech with which the Duke of Argyll, who was Chairman, accompanied the toast. With great courtesy, but great plainness, he explained that honor was intended, not to the man, but to the office, and that the ardent hope of every Englishman must be to see the Union restored on the Englishman must be to see the Union restored on the basis of equal rights to all races—precisely what Mr.

basis of equal rights to all races—precisely what Mr.
Johnson has striven long to prevent.
In proposing the health of Mr. Field the Duke referred to the friendship of many years standing that had existed between them. This is but one instance of the wide popularity of Mr. Field in England. All men acknowledge his wonderful merits in respect of the Atlantic Telegraph, but they would not for that reason have gone in such crowds to a dinner in his honor. They went because they like the man. Mr. Bright paid him the very highest onlogy for his great public services, and was kindled into enthusiasm by a very evident personal affection.
"I honor," he said, "our illustrious guest for this among other reasons; that, after all that can be said of science, invention, and capital, it required the energy and perseverance of Mr. Field to bring to one grand completion the mightiest achievement which human intellect in our knowledge of the world bas accomplished." I hope Mr. Bright does not really think quite that about the cable, but in England everything passes after dinner.

A extlaggraph of Mr. Longfellow's incitations would

thrus out to have been by a mistake that the poet did not get a doctor's decree from Oxford as well as Cambridge. It is a custom that no degree shall be conferred unless upon some person actually present to receive it. The Oxford professors wrote at the last moment to Mr. Longfellow (then staying at Cambridge) urging him to come to Oxford. It was not convenient for him to leave, and he said so. They had omitted to explain why they wished him to come, intending a pleasant surprise; which turned out a failure. Had he gone, there would have occurred the unpercedented event of the pictorial of come, intending a pieasant surprise; which turned out a failure. Had he gone, there would have occurred the unprecedented event of the pietorial of a doctor's degree on a foreigner by both of the great English Universities. Mr. Longfellow goes next week to the Continent.

G. W. S.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION-THE KING'S LAST LETTER.

A batch of fresh papers connected with the Abyesinian expedition was published on the 5d of July Among the documents are two communications ad-dressed to the Commander-in-Chief by the late King Theodore after the defeat of his army at Arogee. These enrious letters, translated from the original Ambar,c,

curious letters, translated from the original Ambarca, will be read with interest:
"No. 1. Delivered by Lieut. Prideaux and the Dajez Alamie on April 11, 1823. Note, without superscription, seal, signature, or date. Along with it was returned the Commander-in-Chief's letter of that morning, in which the King was called upon to submit. In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God in His Father, and the Notice Vassa whose trust is Christ. seal, signature, or date. Along with it was returned the Commander-in-Chief's letter of that morning, in which the King was called upon to submit. In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God in His Trinity and His Unity, Kassa, whose trust is Christ, thus speaks: O people of Abyssinia, will it always be thus that you flee before the enemy, when I myself, by the power of God, go not forth with you to encourage you? Believing that all power had been given to me, I had established my Christian people in this heathen spot. In my city are multitudes whom I have fed; maidens protected and maidens unprotected; women whom yesterday made widows; and aged parents who have no children. God has given you the power. See that you forsake not these people. It is a heathen land. My countrymen have turned their backs on me, and have hated me, because I imposed tribute on them, and sought to bring them under military discipline. You have prevalled against me by means of people brought into a state of discipline. My followers who loved me were frightened by one builter, and fled in spite of my commands. When you defeated them I was not with the fugitives. Believing myself to be a great lord I gave you battle; but, by reason of the worthless ness of my artillery, all my pains were as nought. The people of my country, by taunting me with having embraced the religion of the Franks, and by saying that I had become a Mussulman, and in ten different ways, had provoked me to anger against them. Out of what I have done of evil toward them may God bring good. His will be done. I had intended, if God had so decreed, to conquer the whole world; and it was my desire to die if my purpose could not be fulfilled. Since the day of my birth till now no man has dared to lay hand on me. Whenever my soldiers began to waver in bastle it was mine to arise and rally them. Last night the darkness hindered me from doing so. Your people, who have passed the night in Joy, may God or the king of scribe. Note.—Scaled with the royal sc

so many misrepresentations, and persevering misrepresentations." [Cheers.]

Altogether, though there was nothing on this occasion to rival the amenities of the Donnelly debate in Congress, it was a very pretty row considering the high degree and dignity of the persons concerned.

In respect to the division in the Lords on Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory bill (contents, 97; non-contents.) [22] it needs only to be remarked that all the Bishops present voted solid against it, all the Catholic peers, whether Tory or Liberal, for it, and that instead of asking What will the Lords do † people now begin to ask. What shall be done with the Lords † The speeches on the last night were not remarkable, but it is remarkable that the House of Lords, which frequently sits for not more than 10 minutes with six peers present, should have held on till 3 in the morning, almost three hundred obstructives will have bowed gracefully to the will of a Householder Parliament, and will begin |

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE FUNDING BILL-THE ALIASKA APPROPRIATION GRANTED-REHEARSAL OF MR. EVARTS'S IMPEACHMENT SPEECH-THE OSAGE LAND GRANT FRAUD-TREATY WITH CHINA-THE TAX BILL-THE THIRD PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

In the Senate, to-day, Wm. Pinckney Whyte was sworn in as the successor of Reverdy Johnson for the remainder of that Schator's term to the 4th of next March. Mr. Cattell's bill authorizing the issue of 3 per cent temporary loan certificates redeem interest-bearing notes, was debated two hours, and then laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Funding bill. Mr. Hendricks made a political speech on the subject, arraigning the Republican party on the old Copperhead charges, and prophesying the election of Seymour and Blair. Mr. Stewart replied. The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment, and in the evening session until 11 o'clock, when it was passed. The first section was amended so as to leave it optional with the holders of the 5-20s to take the new bonds. The second section was stricken out. The third section, which provides for the interchange of bonds and gold at the Treasury, was voted down by 19 to 17. The fourth section, in reference to gold contracts, as amended, provides that it shall not apply to contracts now in existence, or to renewals of contracts, unless they were specially made payable in coin. Senator Cameron offered an amendment, which was adopted, that hereafter no commission shall be allowed on brokers' sales of gold on account of the Treasury Department.

In the House, to-day, the appropriation for the Territory of Aliaska was passed by a very large majority. A preamble to the resolution was adopted asserting the right of the House to participate in the confirmation of treaties. The money for the purchase of this territory never would have been voted by the House had it not been that the early occupation of the territory by order of Mr. Johnson had already cost the Government several hundred thous-

Mr. Evarts's friends in the Senate made an attempt to secure his confirmation to-day; but his opponents proved too strong, and to effect delay it was moved that his speech in the Impeachment trial be read for information. The motion was adopted, and the Clerk undertook to read Mr. Evarts's summing up for the President. These and similar tactics are to be resorted to by those Senators who are opposed to his confirmation. Be youd defeating the confirmation, they have an object in view, namely: To keep the nomination undecided until some of the remaining Southern States shall have been admitted, so that the new Senators may vote against him. A majority of the Senate is in favor of his confirmation; but the opposition do all in their power to effect his rejection. If the opposition insist upon the reading of all the speech three or four days may be consumed. It may be remembered that Mr. Evarts's speech in favor of Mr. Johnson was very long, occupying three days in delivery. Let the reader imagine its repetition with the thermometer at 95°. Another motive for the opposition to Mr. Evarts is found in the fact that his opponents do not believe that all his efforts to acquit Mr. Johnson were fair and honorable. His manipulations of Republican Senators, and his infimacy with the Woolley ring, are all being used against him. Still another point is the alleged fact that he has acted with the New-York to the injury of the party. The feeling is very strong against him, and he is not going through without a hard struggle.

The Foreign Relations Committee had the Chinese treaty under consideration this morning, and it was the report of the Commission had been carried over the beads of the Government on a vote, which the Ministry agreed to accept as a test vote. It is part of the anwritten Parliamentary law that an agreement thus entered into by the Ministry in one House shall bind their colleagues in the other, unless the other is expressly excepted. Far from making any bill, though it had not yet left the lower House, which the Roundary bill, though it had not yet left the lower House, which has a large number of subjects, including that of the conclusion follows incitations would fill a column of The Court Journal, if that journal chose to concern itself with his affairs. It is long since an unofficial American has been so run after in London, but I think you and he will alke be grateful to me if I omit the particulars of his success. It turns out to have been by a mistake that the poet that certain of the provisions require some lid to me if I omit the particulars of his success. It turns out to have been by a mistake that the poet that certain of the provisions require some lid to me if I omit the particulars of his success. It turns out to have been by a mistake that the poet that certain of the provisions require some lid that the conditional amendments, which lid a did to me if I omit the particulars of his success. It turns out to have been by a mistake that the poet that consideration this morning, and it was read at length. It is very voluminous, and contains read at length. It is very voluminous, and contains read at length. It is very voluminous, and contains a large number of subjects, including that of the Committee arrived at the conclusion of the Committee arrived at the conclusion of the Provisions require such that the subject is a large number of subjects, including that of the conclusion of the co the Chairman, is therefore instructed to prepare and report back to the Committee. The treaty will, it is thought, be laid before the Senate in a few days. Its ratification is a foregone conclusion. The Committee have decided not to take any action one or two that are not noteworthy have been postponed until next session. This will probably postpone the final settlement of the Osage Treaty until next session. A determined effort is to be made however, to put this job through.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill, after two sessions, have adopted more than two-thirds of the amendment upon which the Houses respectively had been unable to agree. The Committee's progress leads to the hope the bill may be reported back on Thursday. The Senate amendments have nearly all been agreed to, and the Committee are engaged principally in arranging the preliminaries of the bill o as to make it work more harmoniously. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in conference with the Committee, aiding by his suggestions in the arrangement of details. The Conference Committee will meet to-morrow morning, and make an effort to report the bill in the afternoon. The bill might have been completed to-night but for the weather, which

forbade a quorum.

The House Military Committee were in session to day, and will meet again to-morrow to consider the hill for the reduction of the army. The Chairman does not expect to get any definite action on the measure. He has the assurance of the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee-Mr. Wilson-that they will not take any action on it during this session. It is definitely settled that no measure can be passed during the present session of Congress for the permanent reduction of the army. This is deeply regretted by a majority of the dominant party of the House. The blame is mainly to be laid to the Senate. That body is so exceedingly conservative that it hesitates to pass this bill for fear that a few brigadiers may find fault.

There is very little speculation to-night concerning the third party, and the whole thing, if it ever had any strength, has utterly collapsed. Chief-Justice Chase gives it no countenance whatever, and is not a party to the movement. The Democrats daily become more and more thoroughly demoralized and disgusted at the nominations which were made in New-York. They do not object to Mr. Seymour so much as to Mr. Blair, whose selection many of them regard as very injudicious. Rumor has it that Mr. Seymour, while the Convention was in session, consulted his physicians upon the advisability of his accepting the nomination in case it should be tendered to him, and that they unanimously protested against it and advised him to decline. They thought that the cares and anxieties incidental to the campaign and to the Presidential office, in the event of his election. must be extremely dangerous to his health, and might possibly result fatally. The third party men are soreheads from both parties, whose only aim is office and self-advancement. They see no future gain in either Grant or Seymour, and as a matter to be expected, they want a third candidate. Nothing is definitely known of the views of the Chief-Justice on the subject of third candidate. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, re-

ceived his instructions from the State Department to-day, and will depart for London about the 1st of August. It is said that his instructions are general, and take no particular ground in reference to the Alabama claims or to other matters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has positively refused to entertain any more applications from women for clerkships in the Departments. It is impossible to make any new appointments, and the applications are merely filed without receiving any attention. The force of the Freedmen's Bureau, in all of the States where it is in operation, is soon to be greatly

reduced.

This being Cabinet day but few visitors were at the White House, though during the forenoon several members of Congress called on the President, including Senator Davis of Kentucky, Representative Cary of Ohio, and others. The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members.

Gen. Grant, with his family, is sojourning on his farm near St. Louis, where he will remain several weeks, prior to his departure for the far West. He is not expected to return to Washington before the middle of September.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of George Hubbard as Collector of

the nomination of George Hubbard as Collector of Customs for the District of Huntington, Conn. The President has recognized August Richard as Consul of Mecklenburg Schwerin at New-Orleans,

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE WASHINGTON, July 14, 1868. Mr. VICKERS (Dem., Md.) presented the credentials of Wm. Pinckney White, appointed to succeed the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Senator from Maryland. The gentleman, having been sworn in, took his seat. Petitions were presented for increase of pay to army officers. Mr. Trumbull (III.) called up the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the executive of the third section a proviso that m case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents, the duties of said Commissioner, until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon one of the examiners-in-chief of said office, to be recommended by the President. The smendment was agreed to. The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) by adding the words "and no appointment or designation otherwise than as herein provided in the cases mentioned in the first and second sections shall be made to fill vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate." As amended the bill was passed.

REPERITION OF THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) called up the bill to authorize the issue of three per cent temporary loan certificates to redeem the compound interest notes. The question was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment providing for monthly sales of gold by the Treasury Department not exceeding \$10.000,000 a month, beginning on the tstof August next, until the amount in the Treasury shall not exceed \$40.000.000. resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner of

M. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) reminded the Senator from Indiana (Morton), that Congress has decided that no more greenbacks shall be retired and cancelled, but that they shall be left at their present volume. The only effect of Morton's amendment then would be to prevent the receipt of any premium on the sale of gold.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) opposed any proposition to depart from the plottee of the platform of the Republican Turty—(the party of justice), to meet the obligations of the later with the control of the later with the later with the control of the later with the later with the control of the later with the later

Mr. Morte	n's amendment	was rejected,	8 to 30.
Corbett, Edwards,	Morton, Oslorne,	Fatterson(Tenn. Ranney,), l'omeroy. Wade-E.
Asthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chamber, Cole, Cole, Conces, Ferry, Fess miles,	Frelinghuyaeu, Harian. Hendro son, Hendro so, Howard, McTrowry, McHounid, Morgan,		Trumbull,) Fickers, Welch, Wiley, White, Williams, Wissup-30, socrats in italic,

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) held that both the sales

order, having waived it in favor of this bill, which was then haid aside, and
THE FUNDING RILL.

was announced to be before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS took the floor, and said that the people would want to know what had been done with the \$1.00,000 that has been collected from others by the internal revenue and farilf systems since July, 1865—why it is that the army costs \$500,000 in time of pence, when it used to cost but \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000—why had the Supreme Court beca denied the right to inquire into the constinutionality of the acts of Congress—why has the Executive Department been stripped of all the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, and exercised by it in accordance with the views of the fathers of that Constitution—why were Governments that were almost a success in the South replaced by military power, substituting subordinate military officers for the judiciary, and, finally, with other constitutions, note of which are better than their predecessors, unless they consist in taking power from the white man, and giving it to the blacks? Mr. Hendricks passed a cologium upon the New-York platform. w York platform, by SHERMAN asked whether, according to the New-

Mr. SHERMAN—Does the law require the five-twenty bors to be paid in hawful money of the United States, or is coint because I see the resolution leaves it in doubt.

Mr. HENDRICKS—The resolution declares that unless the obligation issued by the Government, or the law anthorizing its issue expressiy provides that it shall be paid in gold, it may be paid in lawful money. Now the law authorizing the issue of five-twenties provided for the issue of lawful money, and declared Treasury notes and legal-tender notes to be lawful money, and neither the law nor the obligation itself provided that these bonds should be paid in gold.

Mr. SHIELMAN—Do Mr. Seymour and Mr. Belmont of The New-York World, and the other supporters of the Democratic party in New-York, put that construction on the law?

ie law i Mr. HENDRICKS-I do not undertake to answer fo Mr. HENDRICKS—I do not undertake to answer for Mr. Belmont, or for any other gentleman in the city of New-York, except that Gov. Seymour says he stands upon this platform, and I claim that the platform explains liself; and standing upon the platform, his position is not and cannot be misunderstood.

Mr. HENDRICKS went on to eulogize Mr. Seymour as a wise statesman and profound thinker, and to express

this platform, and I claim that the position is not and cannot be misunderstood.

Mr. HENDRICKS went on to culogize Mr. Seymour as a wise statesman and profound thinker, and to express the opinion that the Democracy will elect him, and that he will command the confidence of the country as a National man. Mr. Hendricks spoke highly, also, of Gen. Biair, styling him a generous, talented, and brave man, whose name and fame would be guarded by his late associates in arms.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the bill was interrupted by the reception of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. MORRILL of Maine made some remarks explanatory of the action of the Committee. The report was concurred in.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) took the floor and replied to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks), and after congratulating the country that the Democratic party and its leader in the Senate had so far recovered as to assume an aggressive attitude, said that the American people would have questions to ask of the Democratic party as well as of the Republican majority, who were responsible, in the opinion of the Senator, for spending so much money. One of the questions would be, why the Democratic party brought on and supported the Rebellion and another would be, why their Convention had thrown aside Mesara, Hondricks, Chase and Hancock to take a peace Democrati The answer to the latter could only be that they wanted a representative man. Mr. Stewart continued, touching upon Gev. Seymour's infamous war record, and predicting a triumphant vindication of the principles and policy of the great Republican party at the polis next Autumn.

The question was on Mr. Wilson's amendment, noted yesterday, proposing the issue of 50 years' bonds for the consolidations the debt, to be taxed half of one per cent. Mr. Colle Gen., Cal.) spoke in favor of the Finance Committee's amendment, expressing the opinion, however, that the third section, authorizing the interchange of bonds and

discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau were concurred A bill for the relief of Mrs. L. D. Potter of Charleston, S. C., appropriating \$20,000 for money expended for the relief of Union prisoners during the war, and a bill for the removal of certain political disabilities, were

passed.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to remit the duties on a certain statue intended to surmount the soldiers' monument at Harrisburg.

THE FUNDING BILL

was again taken up, and Mr. Williams offered a modification of Mr. Howard's amendment, which was accepted by the latter, and adopted. It is as follows:

Provided, That the section shall not apply to contracts for the horrowing of currency on the renewal or extension under a contract already entered into, unless such a contract originally required payment in cein.

mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) moved to strike out, in the clause legalizing gold contracts hereafter mane, the word "hereafter," and to insert instead, "after January

1, 1867."
The amendment was rejected.
Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) moved to insert in the clause providing that said bonds and their proceeds shall be used to redeem the interest-bearing debt, the words, "at the option of the holder."
Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) moved to table the bill, and asked for the Yeas and Nays.
The Sense proceed to table the bill.

Cameron, Davis. Fesseuden,	Fowler, Harlan,	McCreery, McDonald,	Patterson (Tenn.) Wade.
T season!		. ***	
Anthony, Cole. Conkling, Couness, Cragin, Drake,	Ferry, Frelinghuyaen, Howard, Morran, Morrill (VL) Osbero,	Patterson (N Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Stewart,	. H.). Tipton, Welsh, Willey, Williams, Wilson. Democrots in italics.

and insert the words, "in exchange for."

Mr. FERRY explained that his amendment was prompted by a fear that the bill might be construed to authorize compulsory payment in greenbacks—a fear natural, he thought, considering the views recently exacted by the Senators from Ohio (Sherman) and Indiana Mr. Morton), and of the the possibility of a future Secretary of the Treasury holding the same opinions which he Mr. Ferry) contended are opposed to inviolable principle if the Republican party.

f the Republican party.
Mr. SHERMAN denied that any such construction could a pleaded. He had, however, no objection to the amendment.

Mr. CAMERON offered an additional section, forbidding, after the passage of this act, the payment of any commission, percentage, or compensation to any person for the sale or negotiation of any bond or securities of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that a similar provision was

Inserted in an appropriation bill recently passed by both Houses.

The Clerk was requested to read it; bit it appeared that it had been sent to the House, and was in the hands of engrossing clerks.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was

defend and not again resonated. He supported the tion briefly.

Messrs. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) and CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) favored the motion to strike it out.

Mr. CATTELL defended the section. He preferred having it stricken out, however, rather than amended as Mr. MORRILL'S amendment was rejected.

Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghnysen, Harlan, Hendricks, alics.	Howe, McDunald, Morrill (Me.) Morrill (Vt.), Patterson(N. H.	Patterson (Tenn Pomeroy, Rice, Wilson-19.
	ATA.	
Morgan, Nye, Osborne, Ramser.	Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner,	Tipten, Wade, Willey, Williams-16.
	Fessenden, Freinghuysen, Harian, Hendricks, alics. Morgan, Nye, Osborne,	Fessenden, McDunald, Freilinghaysen, Morrill (Me.) Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), Hendricks, Patterson(N. H. Morgan, Ross, Nye, Sherman, Oeborne, Stewart,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.) reported back the Senate bill authorizing Samuel N. Miller, who obtained a patent for an improved compound anchor, on the 29th of June, 1852, for fourteen years, to apply for a seven years' extension, saving the rights to those who may have manufactured the patent article between the termination

Mr. McCARTHY (Rep. N. Y.) reported a bill authoriz-ing the Superintendent of the West Point Academy to use the labor of the employés of the United States Government, at West Point, in building a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing. Passed.

esolution ordering an allowance \$1,008 in the accounts of Peter M. Carmichael, Surveyor of the Port of Albany, N. Y.,

r the 1st of January, 1868, the whole compensation of United States designated depository at Chicago shall exceed \$2,500. Passed. motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) the Senate bill

not exceed \$3,000. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) the Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of certain prize cases in the Southern District of Florida was passed.

Mr. KOONTZ (Rep., Penn.) asked leave to report a substitute for the Senate bill, providing for the lighting of the streets of Washington City, authorizing the Mayor and City Councility levy and collect a tax from the property holders for that purpose.

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio) objected.

THE FURCHASE OF ALIASKA.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, on the Aliaska bill, the question being on the appeal taken (when the subject was last before the Committee) by Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from a decision of the Chair, ruling out of order an amendment by Mr. Butler to reserve, from the sum to be paid to Russia, \$500,000 for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against the Imperial Government. The decision of the Chair was sustained, by \$2 to 27. The question recurred on a substitute, declaring, after many preambles, that the assent of Congress is given to the stipulations of the treaty, but that the extension of cliticenship, and appropriation of money, are subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) asked Mr. Longhridge to accept a substitute for his appropriating the right of the House to decide at all times

ept a substitute for his appropriating the money, but secribed the right of the House to decide at all times thether an appropriation to carry out a treaty ought to e made or withheld.

e made or withheld. Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa) declined to accept it, Mr. DAWES had no objection to Mr. Loughridge's sub-

Mr. DAWES had no objection to Mr. Loughridge's substitue.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) had an objection, and suggested (derisively) that there should be added to it a provise that members of the House shall be taken out to secret sessions with the Senate before a treaty is confined. Otherwise the substitute would be folly.

Mr. Loughridge's substitute was agreed to—71 to 34.

Mr. ELLIOT (Rep., Mass.) moved to add to the bill a proviso that no purchase in behalf of the United States of foreign territory shall be hereafter made until after the provision is made by law for its payment, and declaring that the power vested by the Constitution in the President and Senate to enter into treaties with foreign Governments do not include the power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriations have been made therefor by act of Congress. The

ernments do not include the power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriations have been made therefor by act of Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) made another attempt to insert a condition for the settlement of claims of United States citizens against Russia. The amendment was again ruled out of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) having one hour to close the debate. Yielded ten minutes to Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) who expressed his views, contending that the President and Senate can make no treaty that changes the territory of the United States, changes the people of the United States, or changes the form of Government of an acquired territory. Congress alone can do that. He admitted, however, that the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole took away certain objections which he had to the bill. He held that if Andrew Johnson had done any one thing more deserving of impeachment than another, it was his having dared to take possession of Allaska without waiting for the assent of the people. His only reason new for assenting to the bill was to avoid complications with a friendly power.

Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) argued that under the Constitution when a treaty has been made by the President and ratified by the Senate, it is a perfect instrument. The treaty did not profess to make an appropriation, but simply undertook to promise that Congress would make an appropriation. If Congress did not do so, the treaty would simply stand as an obligation of the United States unexecuted; an instrument repudiated.

Mr. BANKS expressed his belief that the House had power absolute to the extent of its authority over treaties as over other matters of legislation. It was not limited to treaties that require appropriations or legislation, but the House had the right to examine into the united States unexecuted; an instrument repudiated.

Mr. BANKS expressed his belief that the House had no particular objection

it asserts what is not true.

It will be the United States has been in direct conflict with that amendment.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment is as follows:

Mr. Loughridge's amendment is as follows:

Mr. Loughridge's amendment is as follows:

1267, estered into a treaty with the Kuperror fixensis by the terms of 1267, estered into a treaty with the Kuperror fixensis by the terms of 1267, estered into a treaty with the Kuperror of Kussis by the Kuperror of Kussis to the United States should pay to the Emperor of Russis the sam of 67, 200,000 in coin, and

Whereas, it was further stipulated in said treaty that the United States should accept of such cession, and that certain inhabitants of said startistor should be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immanities of citizens of the United States, and

Whereas. The ambiect thus embraced in these stipulations of said treaty, are among the subjects which by the Constitution of the United States, are submitted to the power of Congress, and over which Congress has jurisdiction, and it being for such reason necessary that the consents for Congress shall be given to the said stipulations before the same can have full force and effect, Having taken into consideration the said treaty, and approving of the stipulations therein to the end that he said treaty, and approving of the stipulations therein to the end that the same way he carried into effect; therefore,

He if Knadelet, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the stipulations of said treaty.

The amendment was a spreed to—Yens 98; Nays 48.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the

motion of Mr. Eliet, and it was rejected, Yeas 78; Nays 80. The bill was then passed—Yeas 114; Nays 42. The House proceeded as the next business in order to the consideration of a bill making appropriations for the service of

for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; and for establishing additional regulation for the government of the institutions:

Mr. STEVENS moved to insert a new section providing that the number of sindents in the collegiate department from the several States as authorized by the Act of March 2. 1867, shall be increased from 10 to 25.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Hi) made an expansent against the bill, in which he admitted the right of Congress to establish in institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, but denied its right so to do for the States at large. He showed how the expense had grown up from \$1.700 m 1850, and \$4.000 in 1863, to \$25,000 in 1807, and \$24,000 in 1868. And all this he said to pay for the instruction of 25 pupils a year. Neither had any officer of the Government any control of the matter the whole thing being in the hands of a Superintendent, who had given a bond for enly \$50,000 in \$47,200 per pupil. He proposed that no further appropriation should be made for it amount to the rate of \$47,200 per pupil. He proposed that no further appropriation should be made for the Institution, but that Congress should make provision for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb of the District in one of the best institutions of that kind in the country, the cost being in Philadelphia \$240 per pupil. He proposed that no further appropriations of that kind in the country, the cost being in Philadelphia \$240 per pupil. In New-York, \$223, and in Ohio, \$220. He offered a further amendment in the way of a substitute for the bill, providing for the creation of a commission of Charittees for the District of Columbia, to consist of the Secretary of the interior, the Chief-Justice, the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine, and the Chief-Englueer of the Army. These gentlemen to have full control of all the appropriations made by Congress for charittees in the District of Columbia, consisted the regard to everything which affected the Treasury. He denied that th

seats in the chamber.

In the evening, the thermometer standing at 92°, Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of all the facts relating to the obstruction to the mayingation of the main or ship channel off Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor, by the wreck of the steamship Scotland. The resolution was adopted.

lution was adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson of Iowa, and Marshall, a Committee of Conference on certain disagreeing votes on the bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Depart-

ment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. CULLOM in the Chair) for general debate, and was addressed by Mr. VAN TRUMP (Dem., Ohio) on the subject of the visible admixture law of Ohio; by Mr. SCHOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) in defense and elucidation of the policy of the Republican party; and by Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) in favor of taxing United States bonds, taking as his text the declaration of the Chicago platform: "That it is due to the labor of the flation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as remidly as national faith will admit." the declaration of the Chicago piatform: "That it is due to the labor of the fiation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will admit." Mr. Butler asked whether this declaration was, as the enemies of the Republican party declared, as snare in which to entrap voters! He declared for himself, and for the majority of the representatives of the party in the House, that they did mean it, that they were honest about it, and that they would see to it that taxation was equalized, and that both domestic and foreign taxpayers should make honest returns. If he were the hired and paid advocate of the bondholders, instead of an independent legislator, he would ask to have the bonds taxed, because injusted would surely work repudiation. There must be either taxation or repudiation of the debt. No one class of men would pay taxes on their property and see their neighbors' property escape. Taxation should fail as the rain of Heaven fails—alike on the just and the unjust.

Mr. GAFFIELD (Rep., Ohlo) ross to reply, but
Mr. MULLINS (Rep., Tenn.) suggested that the reporters should have some chance of life, and at 9½ o'clock the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

ESTORATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN FLORIDA.

Washington, July 14.-A communication has been received at the headquarters of the army from Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District, Gen. Meade, commanding the Third Military District, announcing that on the receipt of official information from His Excellency Harrison Reed, Provisional Governor of Fordia, that the Legislature of that State had adopted the 14th amendment, and had otherwise compiled with the requirements of the act of Congress of June 25, 1858, he had issued a General Order to the Military Commander of Florida to turn over to the civil authorities the Government of the State, and to desist from any further interference upon any pretext whatever with civil affairs so soon as he should receive official information that the civil Government had been duly inaugurated. Accompanying the letter of Gen. Meade is a letter from Gov. Reed, announcing that the State Government had been duly inaugurated, and that all the conditions precedent to the admission of the State into the Federal Union had been compiled with, and that the Representatives had been admitted to Congress. A letter from Col. John T. Sprague, commanding the District of Florida, is also transmitted, bearing date of July 4, in which he says that he had on that, day turned over all public property, archives, books, records, etc., belonging to the State of Florida, and everything appertaining to the State.

COVERNMENT RESTORED IN LOUISIANA.

civil government restored in Louisiana.

New-Orleans, July 14.—After his inauguration yesterday, Gov. Warmoth sent a communication to Gen. Buchanan efficially notifying to the latter the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and the inauguration of Gev. Warmoth. On the receipt of this communication Gen. Buchanan issued an order, of which the following is the substance: "The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the Fourteenth Article of Amendments of the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisianan on the 9th inst., it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the order of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs unless upon a proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the Commanding General of the District, military law no longer exists. The civil law is the supreme order of the State. All civil officers acting under military appointment will transfer their offices, and everything pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State.

Legeon July 14.—The military authorities CIVIL GOVERNMENT RESTORED IN LOUISIANA.

GOV. HUMPHRIES OF MISSISSIPPI OUSTED. Jackson, July 14.—The military authorities vesterday ejected Gov. Humphries and family from the Executive mansion. ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS IN SOUTH

COLUMBIA, July 14.—The Legislature to-day elected Thomas J. Robertson United Stated Senstor for the short term, ending in 1871. The Senate on the fifth ballot elected F. A. Sawyer, who is Collector of Internal Revenue for Charleston, United States Senator for the long term. The Lieutenant-Governor was inaugurated to-day.

ELECTION OF SENATORS IN NORTH CAROLINA-

ELECTION OF SENATORS IN NORTH CAROLINA—
ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

RALEIGH. July 14.—The General Assembly proceedings have been unimportant until to-day. According to a resolution which was adopted in a caucus last night, the General Assembly to-day elected Mr. John Pool of Pasquatauk, United States Senator for the long term—until the 4th of March, 1873—and Gen. J. C. Abbott, formerly of New-Hampshire, and now of New-Hampser, for the short term, which expires March 4, 1871. Gov. Holden yesterday, without notice appointed a new Board of Commissioners for this city, thus supplanting the municipal authorities. The authorities believing that the Governor had transcended his powers, referred the case to counsel, which held that the Governor had acted without authority. Whereupon the city authorities informed the new Board that they would not give place to them until they should be legally elected or appointed. It is rumored that Gov. Holden has called upon Gen. Canby to allow him military support to enforce his order.

SUICIDE OF A PORTSMOUTH MERCHANT. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14 .- Mr. Wilbur B. Wait, a highly-respected merchant of this city, commit suicide this morning by opening an artery in his arm.

BANQUET TO THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The bauquet by citizens of Baltimore to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to-morrow evening, promises to be a most interesting occasion. The President and Cabinet, all Foreign Ministers, and the members of the United States Senate, have been in vited, and many are expected to attend.